Vot. XXVI No. 8,046.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO JAN. 21.

LOND AN, Jan. 21.-It is said that Lord Derby has couch ded not to present a Government Reform bill

Pakis, Jan 21.-All the members of the Cabinet endered their resignations to the Emperor, but six of them were not accepted. The resignation of M. Pould was among those which were accepted. M. Rouber remains in the Cabinet, and at present will preside over the Finance and State Departments. Genously will take charge of the Naval and Laroqueste of the Agranditural Departments. The rest of the Cabinet is unchanged.

It is stated in efficial circles that the powers of the Senate will be increased.

The majority of the journals of this city, in their editorials upon the subject, declare that the reforms announced by the Emperor are very liberal.

A rumor is current there, that an order has been issued which relieves Marshal Bazaine of his high pow-

Evening The Monitour to-day says the Government is servious to explain to the French Chambers its foreign policy, and will accept questions on the subject at the opening of the session, which will be substituted for usual debate upon the Address.

LONEON, Jan. 21 .- It is said there is much excitement in Paris over the changes in the Imperial Cabinet, and it is the sight they indicate more warlike policy on the part of the Emperor.

TURKEY.

Marsennes, Jan. 21.-Dispatches from the East state that the troubles in Lebanou have been renewed. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

*QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 21.—The Imman steamship City of Washington, which left New-York Jan. 5, touched at this

port and proceeded to Liverpool. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 21—Morning.—United States Five-Twenty bonds, 723; United States bonds (new), 713; Eric Railroad

shares, 433; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 813. Jan. 21—Noon.—Consols 90‡ for money. American Becurities are selling as follows: United States 5-20s, 72‡;

Illinois Central shares, 80j; Eric Railway shares, 43. Evening.—Censols closed at 903, for money. American Becarities closed at the following prices: United States Five-Twenties, 723; Illinois Central Shares, 803; Eric Rall-

TABLE MONEY MARKET. PARIS, Jan. 21-Evening. - United States bonds are

quoted here to-day at 72. TRANKFORT MONEY MARKET. FRANKFORT, Jan: 21-Evening.-United States Five-

Twentics sold to-day at 76.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—Cotton to-day shows a decilining tendency. The market is dull, and the sales of the day amounted to 6,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 14id.

Evening .- The [market continues dull, but prices are unchanged. Middling Uplands closed at 14fd. W D. Petroleum sold to-day at 1/61 for Refined Pennsylvania. Linseed cakes are quoted at £11 \$\psi\$ tun.

LONDON BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LONDON, Jan 21—Evening.—The market for Breadstuffs

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Asia's mails of the 8th inst. reached this city from Boston yesterday. The steamer City of New-York, from Liverpool, Jan. 9, and Queenstown, Jan. 10, arrived at this port yesterday. The steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool, Jan. 8, also arrived here and the North American arrived at Portland yesterday. By these arrivals we are in possession of our usual files and special correspondence, giving interesting details of Cable news.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AND PROPERTY-FEARFUL SUFFERINGS OF THE

The English papers contain accounts from all parts of the country of great storms, floods, shipwrecks, and deaths from cold and destitution. The heavy snowstorm with which London had been visited was succeeded on Monday, the 7th inst., and the following day, by a gale, at intervals equaling the force of a harricane, which has occasioned, as usual, not only a great destruction of property, but loss of life. The gale commenced about midnight; and from 1 o'clock till 7, and even later in the morning, the wind blew with fearful force, tearing buge limbs off the trees in with fearful force, tearing large limbs off the trees in exposed situations with amazing power, and doing an amount of damage which would hardly be credited. The harricane was accompanied with heavy falls of rain, which was blown in sheets of water to the ground. The wind was chiefly from south-west and south-south-west, but it frequently blew with sudden squalls from all points of the compass. So strong was the force of the wind, that on the Brighton and South Coast Railway, the South-Eastern, and the London, Chatham, and Dover, it was with the greatest difficulty the drivers of trains during Monday night could make head against it, and they were necessarily very late in reaching trains during Monday night could make head against it, and they were necessarily very late in reaching their various termini. The geards stated that for at least sixty miles on the south coast the wind for three hours blew with the force of a hurricane, tearing up small trees by the roots, and in many places strewing the lines with broken branches, so that great caution was rendered necessary in running the trains. Indeed, their statements were fully borne out by the appearance of one or two of the parks. In Hyde Park, near Ken-

strewing the lines with broken branches, so that great caution was rendered necessary in running the trains. Indeed, their statements were fully borne out by the appearance of one or two of the parks. In Hyde Park, near Kensington Gardens, several trees had had in some cases two or three limbs broken off, and shrubs had been blown out of the ground. This was also the case in St. James's and Battersea Parks. On the river during the night the scene was one of wild excitement. Watchmen were engaged on all the barges and river steamers above bridge during the gale to keep them safely moored, and very few accidents happened. Below the bridge, however, near Deptford, two men belonging to a vessel from Goole were drowned in a boat in which they had been ashore, by a sudden squall of wind. One belonged to London and the other to Goole. Their names have not been ascertained. The sufferings of the poor of London had been greatly aggravated by the inclemency of the season. The Morning Star says:

Hunger id want have been the concomitants of the pilless weather, and hundreds, nay thousands, of workmen have been thrown out of employment and rendered with their families completely destitute. Any person who phaneed to pass by Kassell-square yesterday about one y'clock might have witnessed groups of men-well chalfar their station in life, orderly and sober, yet apparently bowed down by affliction—soliciting from the denizens of that highly respectable, if not aristocratic locality, the means of supporting themselves and families which a day or two ago their hard and willing labor supplied. As many as 15 men constituted some of the groups, and in none were there fewer than five or six. Their appearance indicated their calling to be that of railway navies and dock laborers, and there was nothing about them suggestive of imposition or rowdyism. They moved slowly on, looking up at the windows of the houses, some groups silently, and others crying out in a sort of discordant chorus, "We've got no work to do; our families are starvi

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES-THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Referring to the Alabama claims, The London Times of the 8th of January says:

"We have authority to state that in reply to a commu sication received from the Government of the United States, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed to ascertain whether that Government is prepared to accept the principle of arbitration upon the pending differences arising out of the late civil war, pro-vided an agreement can be come to as to the points to which such arbitration should apply."

The Times of the 9th says: "It is now for the Government of the United States to

say whether they will accede to the principle of arbitrathe precise forms and subjects of which are properly | mishap occurred.

reserved for subsequent discussion. Of course the depredations of the Alabama are the real sources of dispute, and the great question for the arbitrator will be to what extent, if any, Great Britain is responsible, legally or morally, under circumstances to be duly set forth in the case, for the consequences of her escape from the Mersey. The law officers of the two countries, if they could meet for consultation, would probably succeed, in a very few hours, in framing a statement perfectly satisfactory to both. There is, indeed, no controversy about the facts. The controversy is about the principles which should be applied to them. Here the amplest discretion should, upon every ground, he left to the arbitrator."

The Times believes that Lord Stanley, in making a proposal all but identical with that which Lord Russell declined, will be supported by public opinion, and, further, that his moral courage in taking a course repugnant to a false but plausible sentiment of national dignity, will be rewarded by success.

The Telegraph's account is as follows: ons of the Alabama are the real sources of dispute,

The Telegraph's account is as follows:

It is understood that her Majesty's Ministers have expressed their readlass to deal with the claims put fer ward by the Government of Washington in respect of the doing they rescind the refusal of Lord Russell to admit the idea of arbitration; but at the same time they recognize those difficulties in the way of any such settlement which prompted the decision of the late Minister for Foreign Affairs. Of course, while the principle of arbitration is accepted, the acceptance must be subject to the condition, that the points referred shall be found admissible; and the Government of the United States will new have to define what are the exact issues on which it claims redress for alleged injuries.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

All the Conservative journals, in their New Year's articles, indicate reform as one of the things to be done this year. It may therefore be set down as certain that Lord Derby's Government will bring in a bill to amend Parliamentary representation. The Liberal papers advise the people to be on their guard against deception, as it is likely some bill which will confirm the power of the aristocratic classes, while professing to extend the franchise, will be introduced. The Morning Post of the 2d (Tory) suggests a possibility that other legislation may impede progress in the matter of reform, and suggests the pacification of Ireland and the increase of the army as among pressing inatters. THE CABINET.

The first Cabinet meeting preparatory to the assembling of Parliament was held on the 6th inst. It has confirmed that grave differences had existed in the Cabinet on the subject of military estimates, and it Calmet on the subject of military estimates, and it was believed that these divergences of views had been adjusted by a compromise which would involve a small increase of military expenditure. It was also given out that the question of a Reform bill had not been absolutely settled, but that the Ministry was likely to "proceed by resolution," unless the temper of the House of Commons should be manifestly in the control of t favor of immediate action.

ATTACKS ON MR. BRIGHT.

It has become known that the author of the misrepresentations in The Fortnightly Review relative to certain statements in his speeches, is Mr. H. Danby Seymour, Member of Parliament for Poole, and a Liberal After the correspondence with Mr. Jacob Bright had been published, he came out with a letter to "My dear Bright" (Mr. John Bright), acknowledging the authorship of the article in The Fortaightly. It now appears that two clerical or printer's errors are responsible for the slander. Mr. Seymour inadvertently wrote all for half, and The Times's report of Mr. Bright's speech had a bungle of and for any. Mr. Bright said: "But I deny altogether that the rich alone are qualified to legislate for the poor any more than that the poor alone would be qualified to legislate for the rich." Putting and in the place of any, and punctuating without care, Mr. Seymour's construction followed, and The Times type being conservatively liberal like Mr. Seymour, helped him to his text. But the Star refuses to let Mr. Seymour off so easily. "If he had read on." says that journal, "he would have found a key to the meaning in the rest of the sentence. 'My honest belief is, said Mr. Bright, 'that if we could all be called upon to legislate for all, that all would be more justly treated and be more happy than all are now. We should have then an average." the authorship of the article in The Fortulghtly. It

then an average."

Mr. Bright had himself taken to task another of bis slanderers, Mr. Garth, Queen's Comsel and M. P., for attacks on his private character in his relations to his workmen. Mr. Garth could only support his assertions by quoting two other slanderers. Pope Hennessey and Mr. Ferrand. Mr. Bright closes the correspondence as follows: "On a review of your speech and your letter I come to this conclusion—that you wished to get into Parliament and were not particular as to the path which might lead to it. You threw dirt during your canyass, doubtless knowing that, if dirt during your canvass, doubtless knowing that, if needful, you could eat it afterward. There are many men who go 'through dirt to dignities,' and I suspect

you have no objection to be one of them."

THE COLLIERY DISASTER FUND.

The Mansion House contributions to this fund had reached more than £16,000.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE It was believed that the War and Navy estimates for this year would be increased one or two millions sterling. The Daily News is not clear that there is any need of this, but cautions Liberal members to see to it that the country gets the worth of this money in "the best guns and the best amunition that money

SIR MORTON PETO. It having been asserted that this gentleman in tended to withdraw from his seat in Parl ament, the statement is contradicted "on the best of authority"

RITUALISM. An anti-Ritualistic protest, signed by about 350 clergymen of the Diocese of London, appeared in the advertising columns of The Times on Monday, the th inst. Many names are conspicuous for their absence. On the other side, it is stated that two gentlemen of Ritualistic views have put in bank £1,000 each, to be used in prosecuting anti-Ritualistic elergymen, in case the Ritualistic pastors should be attacked at law.

Her Majesty had been indisposed from a cold taken while visiting the mansoleum of her late consort, but was reported convalescent.

The Patrie says of the protest of the American Consul in Crete against the blockade of the Island, because it is not effective," that the Consul acts under Mr. Seward's instructions to our Consuls in the East, to conform their action to that of Russia. It adds that the Consul has gratuitously exposed himself to a reminder that there was a time when the United States held different views of blockades on its Southern coasts. The Patric is bitterly anti-Noticing the dispatch that the French Government

had got 250,000 francs at the Vera Cruz Custom-House, it says: "This will be good news for the Mexican

According to the same authority, the Corps Legislatif will not be convened until the 4th or 11th of February. The delay is due to the labors of the military commission not being completed. It adds that the principal features of the modified plan of reorganization for the army have been arranged at recent

The report is current this evening that the Council of State are determined to oppose the Army bill, even with its modifications. Many members of the Council are the more earnest in their opposition from the fact that they suppose that the Emperor has another plan in petto, which entails fewer hardships on the

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.

Official dispatches have been received from Admiral Roze to the 17th of November. After several exploring expeditions, in which the French were always successful, the Admiral, seeing that the King of Corea took no further steps in the negotiations already opened, and fearing that Winter might interrupt navigation in the river, decided upon leaving Among other disasters reported is the total loss off the Head of Kinsale, Ireland, of the ship Harvest man named James Doyle was saved by clinging to a spar, but it is feared the rest of the crew were drowned.

Kanghoa, after destroying all the Government places and the royal palace. "The destruction of Kanghoa, continues the dispatch, "will have proved to the Corean Government that the murder of the French missionaries was not to remain unpunished."

THE MEXICAN OCCUPATION. The Patric of the 8th says that beside the iron-clads Magenta, Flandre, and Magnanine, which have sailed from Cherbourg and Toulon, the steamers Bayard, Fontenoy, Souverain, Marsena, Novarin, Ville de Lyon, and Ville de Bordeaux, armed transports, have departed for the Gulf of Mexico, and that the last ships of the fleet are on the point of departure. Marshal Bazaine will have all the troops concentrated at Vera Cruz about the 15th of February.

The students recently arrested and tried for helding illegal meetings, had been condemned to various terms of imprisonment, the longest being 15 months.

Another shock of earthquake was felt in Algeria on the morning of the 4th, during a deluge of rain. No mishap occurred.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1867.

Tribune Bureau, London:

EMBASSADOR-CRETAN REFUGEES-DIFFICULTIES WITH TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES. The following dispatch has been received at THE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28, 1866. The important news of the day is that the Porte has addressed to England, France and Russia, the Powers protecting Greece, a note demanding that they interfere, by force if necessary, to compel Greece to observe neutrality. This note is regarded here as a preliminary to a declaration of war against Greece. The Sultan can hardly be restrained by his Ministers from declaring war at once. The fall of

the present Ministry might bring on war at once. The Russian Minister, Gen. Ignaticff, says that he shall reply that the Turks themselves are responsible for the present state of things, and that he sees no hope for peace except in the annexation of Crete to Greece.

The latest news from Crete is to the 19th inst. The American Consul reports a battle, Dec. 12, where the Turks were defeated with heavy loss. They had fallen back and were awaiting reënforcements. It was by Lord Lyons's orders that the English gunboat took off 500 women and children, but for diplomatic reasons the responsibility is put upon the captain. The Russians are now taking off other families.

The Italians are pressing the Porte very sharply in the affair of their mail steam which was fired into off Crete. Serious complications may grow out of it. I fancy that our Cyprus difficulty will be settled in

a few days by compromise-Mr. Morris giving up his demand for the removal of the Governor of the

The Turkish Government has received intelligence announcing the surrender of Selino and Kissamos, two fortified places, which were occupied by the insurgents in the western part of Caudia. The Cretans had been defeated with the loss of 200 men, and had fled in disorder to the coast, where most of them were enabled to leave the island, several vessels receiving them on board.

The Porte has given permission for English, French, and Russian men of war to convey families desirous of emigrating from the island of Candia to Greece.

A Constantinople dispatch of Jan. 5 says: "To-day the whole of the Island of Candia is again subject to the authority of the Sulfan. There only remains to clear the island of a few foreign adventurers

A deputation of Bulgarians had presented an address to the Sultan professing devetion to his Majesty's Government, and also expressing their wish to be relieved from Great exasperation prevails among all classes of the

Turkish population against Greece. The present relations of the Porte to France are stated to be highly satisfactory. It was reported that if the revolt in Candia lasted another week or two, Garibaldi would assist in a great movement on the mainland.

ATHENS, Dec. 29 .- Mustapha Pasha, on the 9th of December, baving traversed the village of Alikiano (which was pillaged by his troops), attacked the advanced positions of the Christians at Kares, and, after five hours' fighting, the Turco-Egyptian army was obliged to fall back on Laki, suffering a loss of 500

to 600 men. It is affirmed that, in traversing the villages of Orthormi and Coraco-Scafida, the Turkish troops massacred 30 women and children. In the Villages of Galata and Skinez, near Canea, two Consul replied that he could not consider it legal, since it was not effective. Two thousand women and children dying of hanger and cold were on the sea-shore in Selino waiting for some European menof-war to save them. A Turkish frigate made its appearance and began to fire on them, killing a few and wounding others. The number of The Times newspaper containing a leading article advising Turkey to oluntarily give up Candia and thereby settle the Eastern question for a time, was publicly crowned by

P. S.-The frigate Grand Admiral has just arrived at the Pineus from Candia, bringing 1,300 refugee women and children whom it has saved. NEGOTIATIONS.

vole last night.

A Berlin telegraph states that negotiations have recently taken place between the Governments of France and England relative to the differences which bave arisen between Greece and Turkey, and that the two Governments have resolved not to interfere in the matter, excepting in the case of intervention on the part of Russia. This latter essentiality is not

considered probable.

The Evening Post (evening edition of the official Vienua Gazette) declares certain statements contained in a recent article of the Memorial Diplomatique to be alse, and says Austria has made no proposal to he Signitary Powers of the treaty of Paris, but has only addressed a confidential dispatch to the Aus-rian Embassador in Paris, instructing him to open he way for an exchange of views between the French and Austrian Cabinets on the questions at says in the East. issue in the East.

The Minister of War has addressed a report to the King, proposing certain reductions in the military expenditure, which will diminish the budget of the War Department for 1867 to about 140,000,000 lire, ROMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Florence dispatches set forth that Signor Tonello has reached a rerbal understanding with the Papal Government, which verbal understanding is entirely satisfactory to both parties. It is a temporary settlement of the ecclesiastical questions at issue. Neither party wishes to recognize the other, and a verbal agreement obviates this difficulty; but this fact alone proves that thus far nothing has been done to bring "The two Powers in Italy' to treat of their political relations to each other, and confirms the views of those who believe that the Roman question will drift for some mouthly yet. will drift for some months yet.

The Liberté says that at Epiphany the Pope hold a consistory in which the politics will be specially treated, and that the Pope will take a conciliatory attitude.

BRIGANDAGE.

This pest is breaking up for the Winter. In the Provinces along the Papal frontier numbers of the brigands are surrendering themselves to the Italian

THE MINISTER OF WAR.

Gen. Cugia has, at the solicitation of the King, consented to retain the portfolio of War. The King earnestly protests against a reduction of the army, and this support will probably enable Cugia to overcome the opposition of the Deputies. THE PERSANO TRIAL.

This case drags slowly on. The committee to draw up charges have finished their preliminary examin-ations, and Baron Castelli will draw up their report and present it toward the end of the month. GARIBALDL On New-Year's day, Baron Podesta, Syndic of Ge

noa, sent Garibaldi "the felicitations of Genoa, the city of his heart and the home of his ancestors," to which the General replied: "Your auguries are those of a friend in all the richness of that dear epithet; and I reciprocate them with all my heart. May God protect the noble and superb metropolis of Liguria and her worthy and patriotic Chief Magistrate. Accept this, as the sincere wish of one who will be for life yours, with gratitude. G. GARIBALDI.

The line of rail between Calania and Messina was reopened on the 2d inst., having been suspended by a quarantine against cholera at Messina.

nello had to ask nothing, and to give all the ecclesias

WHIW-VORK DAILY TRIBUTED TO SHOT WHE

tical demands of Rome, it was easy to get the verbal consent of the Pope and Antonelli. The arrangement is, that the Bishop will be free to The arrangement is, that the Bishop will be free to publish circulars and encyclicas without the royal placet, governmental oversight beinglimited to purely financial concerns. The Italian Government resigns its right to demand an oath of allegiance from Bishops, and to subject them to asking an exequatur. On the question of diminishing the number of bishopries, the Pope is supposed to agree to leave vacant, when they may become so, those dioceses which the Government desires to abolish. They will thus cease on the death of the present Bishops. The same correspondent says that Count Sartiges is negotiating for Italy on the political question; but he anticipates no result from the "friendly move."

The Florence correspondent of the Liberté says that M. Berti will negotiate at Rome, the mission to Naples being a protext. He also says that Victor Emanuel is very impatient over the delays in going to Rome, and has threatened to mount his horse and set forth at the head of his troops, unless Visconti Venosta arranges the matter diplomatically very soon. The form of this statement makes it flat nonsense, but it is as good as the other statement that the King will not assent to any action of a decisive character against the temporal power.

COUNT SARTIGES.

Ultalie of Florence says, that the French Embas-

character against the temporal power.

COUNT SARTIGES.

L'Halie of Florence says that the French Embassador at Rome had received the officers of the Antilles Legion, and made them a little speech, assuring them of the fatherly interest of France in her children who are enlisted in support of the Chief of Catholicism. The most remarkable part of his address is that in which he says to those soldiers that he "hopes their support of the Papacy will be purely moral, and that the eminently angelic and conciliatory spirit of that the eminently angelic and conciliatory spirit of the Holy Father is the best security and defense of the Papacy." It is noteworthy that all French officials avoid the use of words which could allude to the tem-

poral power.

The Paris correspondent of *The Telegraph* says that at the Italian Legation in that city no hopes are entertained of an early settlement of the political question of Rome. "We want time," is said to be the answer of the Legation to inquiries on the subject.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Jan. 3.-In his answer to the congratulaions offered to him on New Year's day, M. Deak

At the beginning of the last year we knew that a grave duty weighed upon our consciences, but none of us foresaw that before long that duty would become as heavy as t is now. So many misfortunes, so many political and material miseries, have overwhelmed us, that it is difficult for us to avoid them completely. I do not say that every hope is vanished, but a solution is more difficult now than last year. We do all that can be done. We go as far as we can go, and where duty bids us to go. However, I ask you but one thing—continue to have confidence

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor and Empress received at Vienna, on the 8th inst., a numerous deputation sent by the Hungarian Diet to congratulate their Majesties on the opening of the new year. The Emperor, in reply to the address from the spokesman of the deputation, expressed hopes that the New Year would afford, by the blessings of peace, some compensation for the losses which had befallen the country, and that in Hungary the sure basis of public welfare and constitutional development might, by the display of minual confidence, be more speedily and lastingly strengthened.

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

The hereditary Prince of Augustenburg had issued an address to the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein, dated Baden, Jan. 2. In this address, while reserving the Augustenburg claims, he releases the Schleswig-Holsteiners from all obligations undertaken toward him by oaths or promises of allegiance. A deputation from the nobles of Schleswig-Holstein waited upon the King at Berlin on the 7th, when Herr Reventlow, spokesman of the deputation, addressed his Majesty as follows: "We are happy and grateful to see our dearest interests intrusted into the hands of your Majesty, and we are proud to belong to the renowned Prussian Monarchy, and to participate in the blessings of the common Fatherland." The ceremony of formally taking possession of the Duchies was expected to take place in a few days.

A proclamation had been issued by the Minister of the Interior, ordering the electoral lists for the North German Farhament to be drawn up by the 15th of

German Parliament to be drawn up by the 15th of January, and the elections throughout the entire monarchy to take place on the 12th of February.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.-Yesterday the Assembly of Burghers unnaimously resolved to accept the func-tions of municipal councilors which have been of-fered them by the Prussian Government.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—The Party of Progress intend to bring forward a bill in the Chamber of Deputies de-

randing that the members of the North German Par-liament should receive a salary, and that their trav-eling expenses should be repaid to them.

It is positively asserted that Herr von Savigny will be appointed President of the Federal Commis-

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg telegram of Jan. 5 says: Three ukases concerning Poland, and bearing date

the 19th December, have been issued to-day. The first introduces the Russian system into the financial adminstration of Poland, and publishes a provisional financial direction at Warsaw under the control of the Finance Ministry at St. Petersburg. The definitive constitution of this office as a permanent finance direction is reserved. The second ukase regulates the postal administration of Poland, and subordinates it to the Russian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The third degree simplifies the general Polish administration. It orders that from the 13th of January, Poland shall be divided into five, instead

of ten provincial Governments, and 85 districts, and that offees for the payment of the taxes shall be established on that day in the Governments and districts according to the new division of the new kingdom.

"It also grants fuller powers to the Governors and orders the formation of local bodies of guards.

"The sentence passed upon the Poish exiles who took part in the revolt in Siberia having been confirmed by the Emperor, have been carried into effect. Of the sever condemned to death, four have been shot, and the remainder sent off to be kept at hard labor, together with those who were sentenced to the latter punishment. Cor-

those who were sentenced to the latter punishment. Cor-poral punishment has been remitted in all cases."

The London Times says the Imperial decrees abolish all that remained of Poland as a separate kingdom, Russia has had her will, and Polish nationality ceases

to exist.

The Invalide Russe, commenting upon the ukases relating to Poland, says that the object of these decrees is the practical union and equalization of the regulations existing in Poland with those in force in Russia. "Administrative assimilation," it adds, "will enable the Government to extend to Poland all improvements which have been introduced in

It is not true that Marshal de Berg, Lieutenant of the Emperor in Poland, will be merely Governor of Warsaw in consequence of the new measures intro-duced in that kingdom. Marshal de Berg will continue to exercise the functions of Viceroy in Polaud as heretofore, and he continues to enjoy the full con-fidence of his sovereign, while his rule seems to be fully appreciated in Polaud itself.

MEXICO.

INSTRUCTIONS OF MINISTER CAMPBELL-CONDITION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1867. It is understood here that the instructions to Mr.

Campbell, our Minister to Mexico, are that he is to remain at New-Orleans for the present, that being the most convenient point for communication with either Mexico or this city. The (enor of Mexican advices received here is to

the effect that Maximilian has abandoned his idea of

remaining, and that he will depart with the French

troops, or soon after. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE OCCUPATION OF SA LUIS POTOSI BY THE LIBERALS-PROCLAMATION O COL PARRA TO THE PEOPLE OF GUADALAJARA. Washington, Jan. 21.-Official news have been received in this city, confirming the occupation of San

possession of that important city gives great advantage to the Liberals. The following is a translation of the proclamation of Col. Parra to the people of Guadalajara in occupy-

The Minister of Public Instruction has ordered an appropriation for the evening schools of Venice. These schools, as in other cities, are attended by grown persons, who manifest great enthusiasm in the use of this blessing of liberty.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Perseveranza of Milan of the 6th, has a correspondence from Rome confirming the reported success of Signor Tonello, and giving some details. He says that the office of the Italian Commissioner has not been a difficult one, it being a cardinal principle at Rome to accept whatever is freely offered. As Toing the city.

ALBANY.

APPROPRIATION BILL-MR. OWEN MURPHY'S VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT-OBSTRUCTIONS ON WHARVES AND PIECE -THE MILITIA LAWS-CITY MATTERS-PROTECTION FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

T TREBURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Jan. 21.—The most important business of e-day's session of the Assembly was that transacted in the Committee of the Whole. The Assembly bills 24 and 25, relative to the canals, were reported by Mr. Littleohn and considered. The first bill provides for an appropriation to pay the expenses of the collection of tolls, superintendence, ordinary repairs and maintainance of the canals for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1867. For this purpose the bill appropriates one million dollars. It is the usual Canal Appropriation bill, and appropriates \$48,000 less than was roted last year for the same service. The bill went through the Committee of the Whole and was reported to the House for a third reading. This bill appropriates for salaries of Canal Commissioner, Engineer, Superintendonts, Appraisers, Auditots, Collectors and other officers the sum of \$172,900. To the Eastern Division of the canals, there is to be appropriated \$308,725; to the Middle Division, \$228,227; to the Western Division of the canals, \$227.648. The Canal Commissioners shall not expend any more money than is here appro printed, unless the Canal Board by the concurring votes of five members shall so direct.

The second bill of Mr. Littlejohn considered in the Committee and ordered to a final passage, makes the usual appropriation for the payment of the interest of the Canal debt. For this purpose the same sum as was appropriated last year is provided, to wit: \$3,718,243.

Mr. Owen Murphy asked and obtained the privilege to record his vote in the negative on the Constitutional Amendment resolutions. He asked his privilege because many members had circulated the report that he wanted to dodge the issue and was anxious to get into the Repub-lican caucus. In reference to his position on the Committee on Cities, he was placed there solely by the favor of

hean caneus. In reference to his position on the Committee on Cities, he was placed there solely by the favor of the Speaker and not because of his seeking it; and although he was not attached to a band of plunderers from New-York, he thought he understood the wants of that city as well as any gentleman on the floor.

Mr. Oakey gave notice of a bill to prevent obstructions ndon the wharves and piers of New-York. The bill provides that whenever any pier, wharf or bulkhead be incumbered or obstructed in its free use, by merchandise, or by any material not affixed to such pier or wharf, the Captain of the Port is directed to require the owner or consignee to remove the same. If the latter does not obey the instructions, then the Captain of the Port can hire as many laborers as he chooses and have the obstructions removed at the expense of those refusing to remove said obstructions. The amount of the cost of such removal will be a lien upon tha material so removed and is to be inforced pursuant to the act of April 24, 1822. For the purpose of securing to the Captain of the Port and Harbormasters a just and adequate compensation for performing the duties now enjoined upon them by law, as well as the duties imposed upon this act, the sixth section of chapter 487 of laws of 1821 is to be amended so as to provide as follows: All ships of the United States of 106 trans burden, and all ships of the United States, which made fast to any pier, and which will load or unload, shall each time they shall enter the port of New-York, pay one and one-half of one per cent per tun, to be computed on the tunnage expressed in the registers or enrollment of the ships. All sound and river steamers employed on regular lines, and all ferry-boats, lighters, tugs, canal-boats and barges, shall annually and in advance pay 14 of 1 per cent per tun, to be computed in the registers or enrollments of such vessels respectively. All foreign ships not mentioned in the act in question, which shall enter into port and load or unload, shall each time

port, or a harbor-master shall adjust the same, and for this service the owner of the vessels in difficulty shall pay \$2."

The same gentleman will introduce a bill to set apart and regulate the use of the westerly half of Pier No. 21, and one-half of the slip adjacent thereto, together with the bulkhead between piers Nos. 20 and 21, in the East River, for the exclusive use, when required, of fruit vessels arriving from foreign perts. The Harbor Master, or any other officer now or hereafter to be empowered, shall have power to prevent or prohibit all other boats, ships, etc., from entering said pier or using the bulkhead. All refusal to comply with the directions of the said officers will make the party refusing hable to a fine of \$50.

Notices of two bills to amend the milital laws were presented by Mr. Creamer—one will be to increase the staff of each major general so that he will be entitled to four aids with the rank of major; and each brigadler to four aids with the rank of eaptain. Whenever the commanding officer of a company shall have faithfully served 20 years he shall be brevetted a colone;; and every other officer who shall have served the same time shall be entitled to a brevet a grade higher than that which me nobit at the time the brevet is to be conferred. The other one is to give the Major-General of the First Division, or the officer acting as such, together with the Street Commissioner of New York, full power to control and supervise improvements over the parade ground situated in Temphinssquare. Among one of the "improvements" is the construction of a railing inside of the present one. In addition to the appropriation aiready made, \$50,000 is to be set apart to carry out the provisions of the act. "Whenever possible," the work is to be done by the attaches to the bureau of lands and places in the city of New York. When not used as a parade grean the base ball associations may have the use of it. There is evidently a huge job lurking in this bill, and irou railing madufacturers will be the pri

to enforce the payment of personal taxes, by those persons who have been assessed.

Mr. Littlejohn's bill setting apart all the piers and wharves between Fig. Nos. 2 and 11, including the latter, on the East River, for the sole use of canal boats and barges which trade along the Hudson River, will have to be explained satisfactorily before it passes, as it gives to the canal interests a large power.

The bill introduced some days ago by Mr. Rlair entitled an act for the protection of female employés in the city of New-York, was considered in the Committee of the Whole. The bill is as follows:

"SECTION I. No property shall be exempt from levy or sale, under an execution, issued upon a judgment obtained in a district court in the City of New-York, for work, labor or services done or performed by any female, when such amount does not exceed the sum of \$25, exclusive of costs.

such amount does not exceed the sum of \$25, exclusive of costs,"

"SEC. 2. Whenever any execution issued upon a judgment as aforesaid, shall be returned unsatisfied, the click of the court wherein such judgment was obtained, shall issue a further execution to any such marshal of the clip of New-York, commanding him to collect the amount due upon such judgment or, in default of payment thereof, to arrest the defendant in such execution, and him safety convey to the jailor debtors' prison of the County of New-York, and commanding the jailor of said jult to keep the said defendant, without benefit of jail limits, one day for every dollar mentioned in said judgment, or until the said defendant shall pay the said judgment, or be discharged according to law."

every dollar mentioned in said judgment, or bud the said defendant shall pay the said judgment, or be discharged according to law."

"Sgc. 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

The first section was smended so as it would apply to the whole State, and make the sum under which judgment could be entered \$60 instead of \$25. The second section gave rise to some debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Creamer, Parker, Littlejohn, Havers, and Smith, Mr. Littlejohn said he was in favor of protecting females from fraud as much as any man in the State, but the second section revived the old spirit of barbarism, imprisonment for debt, which he never would consent to. Nr. Harris supported this view of the case, and Mr. Parker said it was as much barbarism for an employer to cheat his employ as it was to imprison the employer for debts honestly owed. Mr. Smith of Albany said the bill would not protect the interest of either servant or master. Mr. Creamer said it was not intended to protect servants, because they could generally protect themselves, but to protect working and sewing girls who are at the mercy of the employee more than any other class. Finally on Mr. Parker's motion the whole matter was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, who will probably report a bill giving the protection asked for.

The Senate was in session to night only about half an The Senate was in session to-night only about half an

hour. As a working quorum was not present, no busine of consequence was transacted.

Total. \$12,883,160 75
The Report abounds with interesting statistics and facts in relation to the canais of the State. The following statement shows the number of boats locked: At Albany, 1, double, 6,092, 2, single, 12,003, 3, West Troy, double, 27,331. Upper side cut, West Troy, single, 11,170. Lower do. at Port Schuyler, 5,971. Luis Potosi by the Republican Army of Mexico. The

THE RAILROAD WAR. CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION AT ALBANT.

ALBANY. Jan. 21.—The investigation into the causes that led to the breaking through of the connection between the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad Companies was resumed this afternoon, before the Railroad Committee. Mr. Keep, President, and Mr. Worcester, Treasurer of the New-York Central, were recalled, but no important facts bearing upon the case in point were brought out.

Mr. Banks, Secretary of the Company, was also sworn, after which the Committee took a recess until 7 o'clock. This evening the meeting was held in the Assembly Champer, a large number of outsiders helps present.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Vice-President of the Hodson River road, was the first witness called. He gave a detailed account of the disagreement between the two companies. For several years it had been customary for the Central to allow the Hudson River Road something beyond the pro rate rates on the through freight. The Central Road professes to be a through line from Buffalo to New-York City; but it could not realize the expectations without the aid of the Hudson or Harlem roads. The Hudson claimed more than pro rate rates for the reason that they were obliged to keep a large equipment of cars and engines, in order to do the Winter business, thrown myon them by the Central road at that season. Their

son claimed hore they are all arge equipment of cars and engines, in order to do the Whiter business, thrown upon them by the Central road at that season. Their freight business was light during Summer, and hence it was evident they could not consistently carry freight three months in the year as cheaply as the Central could all the year through. For this reason disagreement had occurred at various times, but had been settled upon promise that satisfactory arrangements should be made. During the Fail he was present at a meeting of the New York Central Board of Directors, where the question was asked him what it would cost to hire the Hudson road so that they could use it as their own. He told them he thought it could be secured for a bonus of \$100.000 for the year. They assented to the proposition and subsequently passed a resolution to that effect—the arrangement to take effect on Nov.1. The Hudson River Road was to ask no questions as to the price of freight agreed upon by the Central, and was not to enter into competition for freight at competing points. When the new Central Codard came in this was rescinded and the whole question again left open. Committees were appointed to arrange a basis for the transaction of the business between the two roads, but the Central Committee would muke no proposition that could be accepted by the other Committee. The Committee on the part of the Central was Messes. Keep, Brady, Baxter, and Corning, and on the part of the Hudson River, Messrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Charlock, Clark, and Schell. The only proposition the Central Committee would make was that they would pro rate, and nothing more.

The result was the differences grew more and more complicated, until the Hudson River Company gave the notice to several connecting roads with the Central Road. This, he believed, to be the only way in which the courtey very could be brought to an end, and an arrangement.

The result was the differences grew more and note one-plicated, until the Hudson River Company gave the notice to several connecting roads with the Central Road. This, he believed, to be the only way in which the contro-versy could be brought to an end, and an arrangement perfected on some agreeable basis. He did not think of the injury that might be done to the commerce of the city, and did not believe that trade had been diverted from that point in consequences. The examination of Mr. Vanderbilt lasted nearly three boars during which all the correspondence between the hours, during which all the correspondence between the two roads was produced, and the agreement between the two companies read.

two roads was produced, and the agreement between the two companies read.

It provides that the Central Road shall pay the Hudson River Road on the basis of the \$100,000 proposition up to the 18th inst., after which the Hudson River Road is to do its own business. This was an amicable settlement. The examication of the witnesses will be resumed tomorrow afternoon.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock p. m.

SENATE. ALBANY, Jan. 2t.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock p. m.

By Mr. PIERSON (Rep., Kings), for the consolidation of
manufacturing, mining, and chemical companies. Also,
to enable husband and wife to be witnesses against each
other in certain cases. Also, to amend section 399 code
of procedure. The witness section.

By Mr. PIERSON—To incorporate the Father Mathew
Total Abstincine Society No. 1, Brooklyn. Also to amend
the charter of the New-York Commercial Association.

By Mr. PIERSON—For the relief of Roberts & Co.,
warehousemen, to make advances paid by them, a lien
upon the property of Mr. Platt, for the benefit of holders
of mortgage bonds of Plattsburgh, Montreal Raifroad.

By Mr. LA BAU (Rep., Elchmond)—Incorporating a
company to build a raifroad from Hunter's Point to
Flushing.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

The SPEAKER presented the annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor on Canals.

VOTE AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. OWEN MURPHY (Dem., N. Y.) said he was unavoidably absent when the vote was taken on the Constitutional Amendment, and asked unanimous consent to have his name recorded in the negative. His request was entered on the journal.

By Mr. G. W. BUCK (Rep., Chemang)—To create a bureau in the Law Department of the City of New-York for the collection, by application to the courts, of arrears of fees and taxes.

By Mr. BURROWS (Rep., Ene)—To incorporate the National Savings Bank of Buitfalo.

By Mr. OAKEY (Rep., Kings)—To prevent obstructions upon piers and wharves in the port of New-York, and to regulate the use of slips and waters adjacent thereto; also to set apart buikhead, shp, and pier No. 21 East River, in the City of New-York, for the use of foreign fruit dealers.

By Mr. STARR (Dem., Sullivan)—To provide for a Su-

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By Mr. STARR (Dem., Sullivan)—To provide for a Supreme Court Reporter for the State.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN (Rep., Oawego)—To regulate the use of certain slips, piers and wharves in the East River, in the City of New-York.

By Mr. OAKEY (Rep., Kings)—To open and establish Metropolitan-ave. in Brooklyn.

By Mr. OWEN MUPPHY (Dem., N. Y.)—
"Resolved, That the Controller of the City of New-York be requested to report to this House at an early day the amount paid to the several newspapers and printing companies of the City of New-York, for the years 1885-6."

Giving rise to debate, the resolution was laid over under

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

bany Chy are the New To incorporate the New To incorporate the New To relative to Savings Banks.

To amend the act relative to Savings Banks.

Making appropriations to pay the expenses of the maintenance of navigation of the canals.

To amend the General Railroad Law.

Making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MARYLAND. A NEW ELECTION IN BALTIMORE-SENATORIAL EAL-

Annapolis, Jan. 21.-A bill passed both Houses today for an election in Baltimore on Wednesday, Febmary 6. This is designed to turn out the present loyal, City Government, elected only two months ago, for a term of two years. The balloting for Senator resulted as previously, the Democrats and Conservatives scattering their votes, on account of the Eastern Shore law not being yet repealed, no person being elected. Mr. Ohr of Alleghany County will be turned

out of the Senate to-morrow, and his seat given to a Conservative. BHL TO PREVENT THE RETURN OF COLORED AP-

PRENTICES TO THEIR PARENTS. A bill has been introduced in the Schafe to take away from Judge Bond all power to issue write of habeas corpus in cases between master and apprentice. It is designed to prevent Judge Bond from restoring to parents calored children bound to former owners. The bill further provides that in no case shall the jurisdiction of Judge Bond extend beyond the limits of the city, which prevents writs issued by him from being enforced in the late slaveholding section. There is no doubt of its passage.

MISSOURI.

THE SALE OF THE PACIFIC ROAD-LOTLERY PROBIBI-

BY TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Sr. Louis, Jan. 21,-The scheme for inducing the Legislature to order the sale of the Pacific Rathroad for the forfeiture of interest will be resisted by the Company. It is very unpopular.

A criminal court decides that the new constitutional prohibition of the sale of lottery tickets maler the old laws conflicts with the Constitution of the United

States.

There is considerable agitation relating to the proposed legislation granting summary powers to the Beard of Health, in anticipation of the return of cholera.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY OF NEW-ORIEANS BY THE WIDOW OF THE REV. MR. HORTON. NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21 .- Mrs. Horton, widow of

the Rev. Mr. Herton, who was murdered in the July riots, is here, indorsed by the Mayor of Boston and other prominent persons, endeavoring to bring a sait against the city for the murder of her husband, but so far has been unsuccessful. All the prominent lawyers applied to have declined to aid her. She has no redress. New-Orleans, Jan. 20.—The remains of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston will be taken to Austie, Terre, on Wednesday, for flual burial.

New-Orleans, Jan. 21.—All the Judges of the Supreme Court were present in Court to-day. Fourteen opinions were dolivered, mostly of local interest. In the third District Court, in a case involving the validity of Court federate contracts, Judge Fellows decided that the Court could not lend its aid to onforce contracts of this character.

TEXAS.

BY VELLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—Gen. Kiddo and staff have returned from an extensive tour through the State. They represent the nextoes everywhere contracting and going to work, preparing for the year's crop, and there are not laborous enough to till the land.

Severe chough to the tand.

Severe weather.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has received a letter from a farmer at San Antonio, Texas, stating that a terrible snow storm took place there on New Year's Day, and the weather continued very cold. Over one thousand head of cheep perished from the cold on several farms in the neighborhood. The cattle were in excellent order. Fine between were calling from tha to \$15 each, for specie. Sheep were calling in to per 1000, and pork from 14c, to 9. Der 1000.